FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1844. [NO. 1425.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of GOODS, which he offers cheap for Cash, Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1844. 24-3w

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR PORTER
Choice Port WINE,
Hyson and Black TEA.
J. BUSKE & SON.

Sept. 1844. 23tf

C. LUTTERLOH,

HAS his Store formerly occupied by Williams & Franklin, has on hand and is now receiving a large assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes.

Also, a great variety of

Crockery, China, Glass and Queensware.

Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Chamber Sets, with almost every article in that line that can be had.

Goods are offered low, at wholesale or retail, for Cash, Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Planing and Receiving will be attended to.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, usually kept in our line, all of which are disposed to sell at the *very lowest* prices.

Goods may be found fine and common blue, black, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and figured plain black, ribbed, Lavender and Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Blankets; white, red, and green Point Blankets; Taylor's Trimmings of ditto; a handsome assortment of Cahcoes; Merrimack Delaines, a new article for ladies' dresses; figured Velvets for ditto; Crape and Crapons; figured and plain Alpacas; Bombazines, Bombazets, Coburgs, Cashmeres; Bombazines; black and blue-black ditto; white, bl'k and colored Silesias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid Muslins; Nurse and Book ditto; plain Muslins; Nurse and Book ditto; plain Brooms; Crapes for caps and veils; Worsted figured and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin and Velvet Checks; Linen and Cotton Cambrics; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Crash; Diaper Sheetings and Shootings; Brilliants; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers; black and blue Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Cloth; Coat and Vest Bindings and Trimmings of various kinds; Irish Linens and Diaper; Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Hose; Clerk's and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and Muslin Colored Skirts and Nett Caps; Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Baize; Flannel Cap and Tuffeta Ribbons; Corsets, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs and Combs in great variety; brown Hollands; white and black Patent Sewing Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Paper Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gentlemen's Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; Linen Cambrics and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Ruffling; Footed and Letter Paper; Pins and Needles; Coffee Mills; Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Oil Cloth and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Cloth Bonnets; about 2000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Calf Boots; with many other articles too numerous to mention.

Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

WANTED,

TWO Boys as Apprentices to the Tin and Sheet Iron Business. Boys from the country preferred. None need apply but those who can give satisfactory recommendations.

F. T. WARD.

Sept. 7, 1844. 24-2wpd

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

33d Regiment North Carolina Militia.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday the 17th inst. next, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, and to have their respective Companies on Friday the 18th October, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*

The Carthage will copy until day of Parade.

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st of August last, a negro boy named CALVIN, about 5 feet high, dark complected, knock-kneed, with a scar near his forehead, or in the edge of his hair. It is believed he is making his way to Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if secured in any jail so that I get him, or delivered to me. Any information concerning him sent to Covington P. O., Richmond county, will be thankfully received.

THOMAS ROPER.

September 6, 1844. 24-3w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c. &c.
Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

RAMBAUT'S TOBACCO.

WE have a consignment of "Honey Dew" and Bees-wing Tobacco, from the celebrated Factory of Rambaut, in Petersburg, Va., put up in boxes of 12 to 15 pounds, and shall keep a constant supply for sale at Manufacturer's prices. A liberal discount will be made to dealers in the article.

Also, Gilmore's, Redmond's, and Armstead, of Richmond, Virginia.

Goodwin's Patent Cut Tobacco, warranted superior to any now in use.

10 M Cigars in boxes, 1-16, ¼, and halves.

☞ All orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

COOK & TROY.

Sept. 19, 1844. 23-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the agency for the sale of THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1845, published by Blum & Son, has on hand a full supply, and will be pleased to fill the Town and country demand. Price $6 per gross, 60 cts. per dozen. Terms cash. Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 9, 1844. 23-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James Dodd, southwest corner of Market Square, facing both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston. And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low quality of articles considered), as can be bought in this or any other market in the State.

DRY GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and general. Among which may be found super wool dyed, black, and blue Cloths, invisible green and steel mixed do; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinetts; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Velvets; embroidered Muslins, for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable Silks; satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; Necklaces; Lawn Handkerchiefs; best Silk do; black Silk and Merino Hose; white Lamb's wool and cotton do; in short, all sorts of Hosiery; Pins and Needles; a general and fine assortment of Prints and large Winter Shawls; Ladies' fine, kid, calfskin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bugle do; Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; col'd Silks; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of the first quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

St. Croix Sugar, best Loaf do, fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, Rock & Alum. Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

BALTIMORE
China, Glass and Queensware
ORDER.

JAMES H. MARSTON, No. 41 South Charles street, sign of the large Pitcher, has constantly on hand a full stock of the following articles direct from the manufacturers:—

Edged Plates, Twiffilers, Muffins, Dishes, &c.
Painted Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams.
Printed Plates, Twiffilers, Muffins.
Blue Figured China Tea Sets.
Ditto ditto Toilet Sets and Pitchers.
Blue and White Granite Table Sets.

DRUGGISTS' GLASS.

Prescription Vials, all sizes; common do. ½ to 8 oz.
Castor Oil Bottles, ¼ pint to quarts.
Fluted Prescriptions, ½ to 8 ounces.
Ink Bottles, 1 to 8 ounces.
Peppermints, Godireys, Turlingtons, &c. &c.
Fancy Colognes, Packing Bottles.

APOTHECARIES' FURNITURE.

Tinctures, half ounce to two gallon.
Sal Months, ditto.
Breast Pins, Nipple Shells, Nursing Bottles.
Specie and Candy Jars, quarts to 2 gallon.
Astral Chimneys, small ditto for Mantel Lamps.
Cans, Greenough and Gold's Campline Chimneys.

Pressed, Plain and Cut Glassware.

4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 thin half pint Tumblers.
Best flint Tumblers, half and one-third pints.
Quart and Pint.
Green half pint and pint do. for preserving.
Light do. do. white do.
Cut Glass Dishes, all sizes.
Ditto Wines, Tumblers and Decanters.
Ditto and Plain Solar Shades.
Ditto ditto Astral ditto.

WINDOW GLASS.

2,500 boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 18, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, &c., a full assortment of all sizes.

WHITE LEAD.

500 kegs White Lead, pure No. 1 and extra, from the Boston Lead Company, warranted to be a first rate article, in kegs of 100, 50 and 25 pounds each.

All of which are offered upon as good terms as they can be obtained in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Packing warranted to any part of the country.

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1844. 23-5wpd

Administrator's Notice.

AT September Term, 1844, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late Malcom Small, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against the same are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ALEX'R MORISON, *Adm'r.*

September 6, 1844. 23-3w

SUGAR CREEK
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is located at the house of the Subscriber, four miles North of Charlotte, and sixteen miles South of Davidson College. It is situated on a high and healthy ridge, far removed from any water course. It will be under the control of the Rev. John M. M. Caldwell, Mrs. C. E. Caldwell, and Miss H. B. Livy. The Scholastic year will commence on the first Monday of October, and will close the last Friday of July. Boarding for a considerable number of young Ladies can be had with the Subscriber, at the rate of six dollars per month.

PRICES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

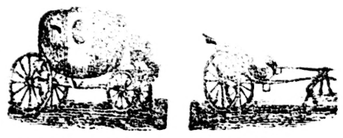
Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$8 00
Geography, Grammar, History, and Arithmetic,	10 00
Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Geography of the Heavens, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, and all the English branches usually taught in Female Schools,	12 00
French,	7 00
Latin,	10 00
Music on the Piano,	20 00
Painting (Water colors,) and Drawing,	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Wax Flowers and Fruit,	5 00

Young Ladies will be received at any time during the Scholastic year, and charges made accordingly; but no deduction will be made for absence, except in the case of sickness.

JNO. M. M. CALDWELL.

Sugar Creek, August 28, 1844. 22-1w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Publishers of OLNEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, grateful for the immense patronage it has received, now present to the public a new edition, which has been thoroughly revised. During the past ten years, great changes have occurred upon the earth's surface. By the enterprise of individuals, either from motives of curiosity, or for the purposes of commerce, and by the efforts of enlightened governments, the most distant parts of the world have been explored and laid open to view, and their natural productions, climate and soil made known. The manners and customs of savage nations have become well understood; and the boundaries and extent of the various portions of land and water which compose the face of the earth, have been accurately defined. It has become necessary, therefore, to make some changes in the book, that it may conform to the improved state of geographical science, but the outline and general plan of the work remain the same, so that teachers will still find it familiar; and the author has taken scrupulous care to have the facts agree with the best authorities, and to make it correct in all particulars.—The *Atlas* has been entirely redrawn by Mr. Smith, an eminent geographer in New York, and newly engraved in the best manner on steel. Several important divisions of the world are given upon an enlarged scale; the United States have been more conveniently classified so as to present each State entire. Maps of the West Indies, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the British Isles, Central Europe, Michigan, and the newly settled portions of our own country, have, among others, been *added*, making it more full than any other School Atlas; and the whole has been done without regard to expense. The utmost care has been taken to make the Atlas *progressive and clear*, so that it shall lead on the minds of young persons without confusion. By means of appropriate symbols and numerals, the extent of the various countries in square miles—the Population, Government, Religion, and the state of Society, are exhibited on the different maps; and on the map of the world, the animals peculiar to any portion of the earth's surface. It is confidently believed, that it will be found to surpass every other School Atlas hitherto published. The price of the work is low, and every thing which experience and care could do, has been done to merit the continued confidence of the great body of teachers who have always preferred it for its simplicity and adaptation to the school-room, and to recommend it to the favor of all persons who desire to promote good education.

☞ A supply of the above just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844. 21tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Martha A. Smith *vs.* John Smith *et al.*

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Smith, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for the said David Smith personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition of complainant, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master in Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

[22-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M. E.*

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ON the 5th of October next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the Property conveyed by a Deed of Trust made by David Anderson to John W. Huske, consisting of the Grist Mill and Lot adjoining, and Dwelling House and Lot situated near the Masonic Lodge.

By order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Equity. Terms at sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, August 20, 1844. 20ts

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, desirous of making their School fully adequate to the wants of this community, and of this section of the State, have associated with themselves Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, (a near relation of Mrs. H.,) who has had considerable experience in teaching, and will add much to the general efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The School Room will be in the buildings occupied by Mrs. Byrne, who will be prepared, by the opening of the Winter Session, to accommodate a number of young Ladies with board. These young Ladies will be under our joint care and supervision.

It is requested that early application be made, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned or Mrs. Byrne, for those who are intended to be entered as Boarders or day Scholars, in order that suitable preparations and accommodations may be provided in time.

The Winter Session will commence on the 15th of October and end on the last of February, with a recess during the Christmas holidays. The Spring Session will commence on the 1st March, and terminate on the 15th of July. By this arrangement it will be seen that the Sessions are made about one week less than has been customary in this place, but it has been adopted by advice, as necessary to sustain such a School here as is proposed to be established, where families who do not remain in town all the year, remove into the country by the middle of July, and do not think it safe to return before the 15th of October. Young Ladies from a distance, whose friends may not wish to take them home during the Summer vacation, will be provided with board at our respective country residences, where they can pass their time pleasantly and profitably, in a prescribed course of reading, lessons in music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English branches,	$65 00 pr. Session.
French,	3 00 pr. Quarter
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

☞ *Payable Quarterly in advance.*

All letters in relation to the School will be addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, until the 20th Sept.—after that time to the Subscriber.

For information in relation to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Hay Street.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1844. 19-tf

Received per Henrietta,

5 [illegible] MACKEREL, superior quality,

[illegible] TILLINGHAST & CO.

Aug. [illegible] 3tf

Transylvania University.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February next under the following Faculty:

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Dean of Faculty.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

LOTAN G. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

LEONIDAS M. LAWSON, M. D., (Editor of the Western Lancet, and Lecturer on Theory and Practice at Cincinnati,) Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

A full course of lectures costs $105, payable invariably in *advance;* for which sum, notes of good and solvent banks of the States whence the pupils come, are taken without discount. The matriculation and library ticket is *five* dollars, and the graduation fee, *twenty* dollars, both of which are payable in *par* funds. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars; and as this department will be entirely reformed, and practical anatomy taught *in person* by the demonstrator, it is earnestly advised that each pupil take the ticket for one session at least.

The Faculty have appointed E. L. DUDLEY, M. D., to the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy.

By order,

THOS. D. MITCHELL, *Dean.*

June, 1844. 20-8w

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond on the last Monday in October, (the 28th) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M D, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M D, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to [illegible] to the student convenience and comfort, and will enable the faculty to extend to him all the advantages for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands. The College Infirmary, City Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford ample means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilties for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue which will be issued during the present month, (June) will please send their addresses (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 30, 1844. 18-8w

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

NEW BOOKS.

SEATSFIELD'S WORKS, or Life in the New World; Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Defence of the Whigs, 25 cents; National Clay Minstrel; Life and Speeches of H. Clay, 2 vols., $1 00; Sargent's Life of H. Clay, 12½; Memoirs of Madame DeArblay, 2 vols., 50; Whig Songs in packages; Whig Tracts in ditto; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Pictorial Bible, No. 5; superior ruled Letter Paper, and a variety of School Books. Just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

A Valuable Medicine.
THE BEST OF PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term. 1844.

Jesse Dawkins *vs.* George R. Dawkins.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this suit resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and surf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and the chronic affection of bones, joints and muscles, arising from the use of Mercury or other causes.

HEWITT'S LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Influenza, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism.

[illegible] HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

OPINION IN ENGLAND—OUR CONTEST.

The London Atlas, a well informed and high toned free trade journal, not very lightly harnessed to the car of party, has (July 20th) the following editorial leader on our Presidential contest:

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

As far as it is possible to anticipate from the accounts recently received from the United States, the triumph of the Whig candidate Clay, in the approaching struggle for the Presidency, appears almost assured. The Democratic party have unaccountably passed over the only two public men whose names could have been put in competition with that of Mr. Clay as statesmen and men of ability, namely, Van Buren and Calhoun, and have selected a certain Mr. Polk, of whom nobody ever heard, and who commands no confidence and respect. Their strength, also, is divided by the presence of a third candidate, the present President Tyler, who, without much chance of success, will carry with him the official influence that might otherwise have turned the scale in an evenly balanced contest between the two parties.

As regards English interests, we look upon the probable return of Mr. Clay with mixed feelings. On the one hand he is certainly by far the most respectable candidate, and the Whig party on the other side of the Atlantic are by far the most intelligent, reasonable, and respectable party. A Democratic President is something like a Feargus O'Connor or Tom Duncombe in power, who may at any moment dash through all the laws of nations, violate all official etiquette, and involve us in a war for some Northwestern boundary or Oregon territory, in order to get up a popular clamor and carry an election.

Repudiation, also, is a doctrine which finds much more favor among the whole-hog Democrats than with the staid and respectable Whig, who has sufficient intelligence to comprehend the maxim that in the long run "honesty is the best policy." Undoubtedly, therefore, with Mr. Clay as President, and the Whig party in the ascendant in Congress, we should feel much more comfortable in regard to our foreign relations, and might look forward with more confidence to an adjustment of the awkward questions respecting the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected, may at some future period lead to serious embarrassments. On the other hand the election of Mr. Clay must, we fear, be looked upon as, to a considerable extent, the confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction. He has always been the consistent advocate of a protective tariff, and the cause of the Whigs has always been identified with that of the New England manufacturers, who aim at acquiring a monopoly of the home market by the aid of prohibitory duties. Nor can we wonder that such is the policy of the most respectable and intelligent statesmen of America, when we consider that by our corn laws we shut the door in the face of any attempt to negotiate a commercial arrangement on the footing of a fair and substantial reciprocity. We take nothing from the U. States but that which we cannot possibly do without—their cotton and tobacco, excluding the staple produce of the great agricultural States of the West, by a sliding scale ingeniously framed so as to throw the *maximum* amount of impediment in the way of access to the English market. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they retaliate and meet high duties on American flour by high duties on English manufactures? At present the corn-law question seems to have gone to sleep, no one feeling the pressure sufficiently in years of abundance and commercial prosperity to make it worth while to agitate. And yet it is just during their period of prosperity, when the pressure of the corn law is least felt in the shape of immediate distress, that it is in reality doing most harm to our permanent interests. It is confirming foreign nations every where in the protective system, and sowing the seeds of exclusions and prohibitions, by which, when too late, we shall find our markets curtailed, and our trade shackled. A liberal commercial policy twenty years ago would have secured us access to the markets of Germany, and would have prevented the growth of the manufacturing system of the Zoll Verein. A liberal commercial policy three years ago would have prevented the passing of the restrictive tariff of the United States, and would have given a decided ascendency in that country to free trade principles and the free trade party. A liberal commercial policy adopted ten years hence, as from present indications would appear to be the probable result, may very possibly fail to recover what previous blunders have lost us. To offer to admit American and German corn in exchange for British manufactures when the manufacturing systems of Prussia, Saxony, and New England have acquired strength and become consolidated, will be very like what the old saying describes as "barring the door after the horse is stolen."

The Great Clock in Strasbourg.—A correspondent of the New York American, writing from Cologne, gives the following account of this great clock:—"The Cathedral of Strasbourg is well known to every one as the highest building in Europe, and only surpassed in height by the pyramid of Cheops. —As, however, there are six hundred and fifty-five steps to ascend, as the ascent can only be made by special permission, and, last but not least, one must ascend a great part of the way upon the outside of the spire, I contented myself with looking at the top. The view from it is said to be fine, but the surrounding country is so level that I am inclined to suppose it rather extensive than beautiful. The so much talked of clock is in the cathedral, and occupies a space of 10 feet high and 20 wide. This clock was for a long time out of order, and no one could be found capable of repairing it. At last an artist appeared, who, after long and minute study of the machinery, agreed to put the clock in motion again for the small sum of three hundred thousand francs. As he was the only person who would undertake it at any price, the sum was promised to him. He immediately went to work and after more than three years' labor, and the reconstruction of the principal part of the machinery, the whole is now in perfect order.

At noon all the automata are in motion, and there is always a crowd assembled to witness the performance; Time strikes the hour, the angel turns his hour glass, the disciples pass in procession before their Master, and the cock flaps his wings, erects his crest and crows.

The Indians at War.—The St. Louis Republican of the 31st ult. says:—

"We learn from a gentleman from the Missouri, that a battle took place three or four weeks since, on the Indian territory, between a party of the Sacs of the Missouri, and a party of Pawnees. The latter had eight men killed, and the Sacs one. The Sacs returned to their village with five scalps. The Pawnees stole five horses from their enemy, and thus brought on the fight."

"The Tyler touch is death" said the Globe some months ago when warning its party against listening to his overtures for a compact offensive and defensive. Tyler has touched the Globe's party, and death ensues of course.

THE ISSUE.—No. 3.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

We have already shown that the Sub-Treasury System, which the Loco Focos will adopt if successful in the coming contest, is 1, far less convenient; 2, far more expensive, and 3, far less safe, as an agent for the custody of the public money, than a National Bank. We shall proceed to assign other reasons for the hostility of the Whigs to this Loco Foco scheme.

4. THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM DEMANDS FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT A BETTER CURRENCY THAN IT GIVES THE PEOPLE. A prominent feature of this bill, as we have shown, is, that according to its provisions *nothing but gold and silver* shall be received by the Government in payment of public dues. The principle on which this action was justified, was stated by Silas Wright in the Senate on the 30th of January, 1838, when he said, "Let the Government take care that it provide a good currency *for its own use*, and let it leave all the rest to the States and to the people. In accordance with this maxim, the Sub-Treasury bill secures gold and silver for the use of the Government, and leaves to the people the paper money of the State Banks.—But the very act of refusing to receive that paper money in payment of public dues, is in fact a declaration on the part of the Government that it is not safe, that it is worthless. Its operation will be precisely the same as if the General Government should issue a proclamation, declaring that the State Banks were unsafe; that their bills were not good; that the paper money they issue is worthless; that the currency they furnish is not sound; and that, therefore the *Government* will not receive it. And yet the same Government leaves this paper money, thus branded, thus discredited, thus scornfully rejected, to the people! There is but one interpretation which can be given to action such as this;—its language is, the Government must have a BETTER currency than the people. The officers of the Government, those who draw their salaries from the public Treasury, must have *gold and silver*; but the people must rest content with the discredited and comparatively worthless paper money of their State Banks. This is, certainly, an extraordinary step for a Government appointed by the people, existing only at their will, and chosen expressly to make laws for their good. There is no monarchy in Europe which raises itself *above* the people, with a more kingly and despotic port, than this. The Republican Government of America, a Government which exists solely and exclusively for the good of the people, and which should not have a thought or a wish concerning its own existence, *apart* from the welfare of those by whom it was created, proclaims its intention to secure *for its own use a sound* currency and leave THE PEOPLE to take care of themselves!

5. THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM MAKES WAR UPON THE CURRENCY. The Government, according to its provisions, refuses to receive the money which it leaves to the people. It thus brands that money as unsafe and the currency as unsound. It emphatically proclaims that the issues of the State banks are not to be received as money. Yet these issues do, and always must, constitute the great body of all the money in circulation. The Government, therefore, declares to the whole country that the currency which it has is not sound, and it follows up this declaration by refusing to receive it. The natural effect of this must of course be to destroy public confidence in the public currency. The issue of State banks will thus fall in public estimation.—They will be received with distrust, because the Government distrusts them. The necessary result will be a depreciation of the money in circulation: a destruction of confidence in the currency and the consequent destruction of the currency itself.

6. THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM WILL RESULT, OF NECESSITY, IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VAST GOVERNMENT BANK, WHICH WILL BE UNDER THE SOLE POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE. This is one of the most dangerous and alarming features of the Sub-Treasury System, and deserves a careful and candid examination. The tenth section of the Sub-Treasury Bill, as passed by Congress and signed by Mr. Van Buren, on the 4th of July, 1840, afterwards repealed by the Whig Congress, and AGAIN reported for adoption by the Loco Foco Committee of Ways and Means, March 14, 1844, reads as follows:

"SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of *any* depository hereby constituted, to the Treasury of the United States; to the mint at Philadelphia; to the branch mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of the Receivers General of public moneys, by this act directed to be appointed [illegible] and also to [illegible] any depository, constituted by the [illegible] and as the safety of the public money [illegible] the convenience of the public service shall [illegible] And for the purpose of payments [illegible] shall be lawful for the said Secretary [illegible] any of the said depositories as he may [illegible] receive to the public [illegible] or for the convenience of the public creditors. [illegible]"

It must be seen at once that this section gives the Secretary of the Treasury, (who, it must be remembered, according to the doctrine established by Gen. Jackson, is the mere tool of the Executive) the most perfect and unlimited control of the public moneys. He can transfer them from place to place AT HIS DISCRETION, without limit as to place, time, amount, rate of exchange or any thing else. He may draw all the revenue of the Government to one point if he pleases, and make all the dues to public creditors payable there and nowhere else, if he pleases. If he chooses that it is inconvenient to the public interest" to do so, he can oblige a public creditor living in South Carolina or in Maine, to receive his dues at St. Louis or in New Orleans. It must be seen at once that an unlimited power is thus put into his hands, of favoring friends and punishing enemies. If a partisan of the administration is to receive a large sum of money, he may make it payable at the most favorable point.—If an opponent is to be paid the "public interests" in the view of the Secretary, may require free payment to be made as speedily as possible. If not but a power that may be used with tremendous political effect!

But let us see what must be the inevitable operation of this section. Suppose the Government owes an individual $100,000. He goes to the Secretary of the Treasury to receive it. The Secretary, by this section of the Sub-Treasury Bill, has power to draw upon any depository he pleases, for the amount. He accordingly gives the creditor drafts, say on New York, for the whole amount, in sums of from $5 to $500 each. These drafts, as all know who remember those issued in 1839 and 1840, resemble in appearance bank bills. The creditor receives them. What will he do with them? —will he go to New York and receive the specie for them? If he does he must carry it about with him at great expense, at the risk of losing it and with the greatly increased hazard of being robbed. He will prefer to KEEP THE DRAFTS, which will always COMMAND the specie, like good bank bills. He goes to New Orleans, or has payments to make there. He finds that these treasury drafts THERE, command a PREMIUM of from one to three per cent. Of course, instead of transporting specie thither, he will send his drafts, in payment of his debt: and once there THEY WILL PASS FROM HAND TO HAND LIKE ANY OTHER MONEY. Drafts to the amount of at least $20,000,000 will thus be issued every year, a large part of which will REMAIN IN CIRCULATION. In the course of a few years they will reach a vast amount. They will be every where as good as or even better than specie, and will as a matter of course, drive all the notes of the State Banks from circulation. ☞ The Government of the United States will thus in the end create a currency for the country. ☜ it will exercise that most important function of a bank, the creation of a circulation. It will inevitably cripple and destroy the State Banks because its issues will be better than theirs. Its money will speedily become the only paper money in circulation. The Sub-Treasury System WILL THEN BECOME A GOVERNMENT BANK, possessing all the powers of a National Bank, and all the powers of State Banks in addition. This as must be seen, is the natural, inevitable tendency of the section we have quoted. It is its legitimate operation. If once established it will as surely lead to this, as an effect always follows its proper cause.

This great Government Bank, possessing powers vastly greater than those of any chartered institution, exercising a despotic authority over the exchanges, circulation and entire currency of the country, will be, by the very terms of the Sub-Treasury Bill, *placed under the exclusive and absolute control of the* PRESIDENT, through his Secretary of the Treasury! He is made the sole Director, the absolute lord and master, of this tremendous power. He wields it at his pleasure, without let or hindrance from any department of the Government. The Treasury department is his underling, the servant of his discretion. The Secretary of the Treasury is merely the *Pen*,

"Mightier than the sword,"

with which he controls the currency, the commerce and all the business interests of this great republic. Who controls and regulates the conduct of a National Bank, against which the friends of this despotic Sub-Treasury system clamor so loudly? A Board of Directors, chosen partly *by Congress*, partly by the great body of stockholders:—men whose only interests lie in the safe, judicious and proper management of its affairs:—men who have no possible motive for wielding its power for political purposes:—men watched and guarded, even if they were disposed to abuse their trust, by the most perfect and complete system which wisdom and experience can devise.—Is it possible that intelligent, candid, fair minded voters, men who look rather to facts than to fiction, can be deceived by the declamation of demagogues into the belief that such an institution thus guarded and thus controlled, subject always and of necessity to the watchfulness of Congress, in its own officers and the laws of finance, is a *hundredth* part as dangerous to the liberties of the people, as the colossal Government Bank into which the Sub-Treasury system must inevitably ripen, and which gives to the PRESIDENT supreme control over the banks and business of the nation.

We shall continue this examination hereafter.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay the Abolitionist (no connection of our Harry of the West,) has written a letter of late attributing certain sentiments to Mr. Clay touching slavery; and this letter has elicited especial notice among the Democratic papers and been adduced as another evidence to sustain charges made at the South against the Whigs in relation to Abolitionism. Mr. Clay meets this letter promptly and with his wonted manliness. He says:

[illegible]

"The sentiments, opinions, &c. [illegible] may be briefly s[illegible]ct. That I [illegible] no power or right [illegible] the institutions [illegible]

2d. That the exist[illegible] names of their institution[illegible] the power and authority of the [illegible] in which it is situated." And 3, [illegible] no interference with slavery in the Dis[illegible] without a violation of the good faith [illegible] Maryland and Virginia, implied, if not [illegible] terms, objects and purposes of their [illegible] cession to the general government."

This is one more letter than the Democrats desire to write!

The Quebec Mercury of the 5th inst. announces the arrival of Polk, the democratic candidate for the Presidency, in that city.—This is news to us. Gov. Polk, we guess, is safe in Tennessee.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Oxford, at New York, in twenty-two days from Liverpool, London papers to the evening of the 21st and Liverpool to the 22d of August, the day of the departure of the packet, have been received.

The editorial leader of the Chronicle is on the subject of the policy that should be pursued toward France—urgently advocating a firmer tone and a more vigorous spirit of resistance to the encroachments of the French Government than Lord Aberdeen has thought proper to adopt. The article might have some importance if it were not so obviously a mere outpouring of party feeling, aimed rather at the Foreign Secretary than at France.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 14th of August had been received. Some excitement had been caused there by an ordinance, just issued by Cabral, the Minister, violating, as it is alleged, the independence of the legal tribunals. The Viscount Sa de Bandeeia had published a formal protest against it, as abrogating the constitutional charter.

There was a decided fall in the British funds on the 20th of August, the market closing heavily at 98¼, after opening at 98¾. Large sales were effected, and it was supposed that the sellers had received intelligence from Paris, by pigeon express, which was considered unfavorable.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin, on the 19th of August, a letter from the Repeal Association of New Orleans was read, enclosing a remittance of £242, and humbly apologizing for certain expressions in a letter covering a former remittance of £170, in consequence of which expressions the money had been sent back. The rent for the week was £1,162 3 9.

The bombardment of Tangier by the Prince de Joinville seems to have effected but little, after all. Only one gun in the main battery on shore was dismounted, and the houses of all the Consuls except the American and Sardinian received some damage. The loss of lives on shore was only six or eight. The French ships received no great damage. In fact they were too far off to do or receive any great harm. The Moors stood to their guns well. The English officers who saw the fray write accounts of it very little complimentary to the seamanship or the gunnery of the French; but some grains of allowance must be made probably for national prejudice.

Mr. Everett, lady and daughter, left London on the 20th of August on a short tour to the North.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 21.

The sales on Thursday last were 4,000 bales, 809 for export; Friday 4,000; Saturday 4,000, 500 for export; Monday 4,000, 500 for export; Tuesday 2,000; to-day 1,500, 500 for export. The demand since last week has been very moderate; the market has hardly sustained the pressure of the stock. In prices buyers have rather the advantage, and, in many instances, ⅛d. per lb. decline has been submitted to in American and Surat. The import of the week amounts to 31,711 bales.

ALL DISGUISE THROWN OFF.

There are a few Locofoco papers who are honest enough to admit that the country is indebted to the Whig party for the present tariff. The *New York Plebeian* is of that number; and, in answer to an article in the Courier and Enquirer of that city, thus manfully avows the position of the Locofoco party.

"The Courier occupies a column and a half to prove that the country is indebted to the Whig party for the present tariff? Now this is a little too bad to waste so much ink and paper to prove precisely what is universally conceded. Not ten honest sensible men in the Union can be found that deny but that the present tariff is a Whig measure, out and out.—*The Whigs framed and passed the present tariff bills: and its evil results and its effects* (if there are any) *must be ascribed to them as a party.* True, some few Democrats voted for it, not because they gave their reasons for it, which it is not necessary now to refer to; and some few Whigs opposed it.—But it is, as the Courier says, *a pure Whig measure*: whatever protection it affords to the manufacturer is a Whig bounty. If the Merrimack and other wealthy manufacturing companies make dividends of from twenty to forty per cent. per annum, they should feel grateful to the Whigs of the last Congress, and the party that sustained them.

"If there is a Democrat in the Union who has been deceived into the belief that the present tariff is a Democratic measure, let him be undeceived; let the parentage of the present tariff be duly acknowledged; let him assist the Courier in removing all doubts as to the origin of the present *infamous law that is fast destroying the nation's industry*, and if, continued, will lead to a dissolution of the Union itself.

"To the great body of the people, the laboring classes, the farmers and mechanics, the country looks for relief. The farmers have taken the matter in their own hands, and *are determined to erase from the nation's statute book the tariff of* 1842."

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

From the exultation exhibited in some of the Democratic papers at the result of the election in Maine, one would suppose that this result was unexpected, and that it was a real triumph over a party which had been previous[illegible] the majority. [illegible] is fair to [illegible] that the Democratic party has had a strong majority in that State for the last three years, and few Whigs, we believe, either in or out of the State, expected the success of their party in the present election. The most that was hoped was, that they might make such a show of strength as would encourage them to a vigorous exertion, with a better prospect of success in the election of next month. The result was such as usually happens to a party which goes into an election without anticipating success. The general expectation has been [illegible] and it is plain that the strength of the [illegible] party [illegible]

Question in Vaudeville Settled.—The distinguished [illegible] which commenced so loudly in the Tariff [illegible] Room, upon [illegible] which the [illegible] was a fair [illegible] equally brought to a close yesterday by Putnam, with the following pointed remark.—"What's the use of talking any more, my dear, when such a glorious thing! Won't South's vote answer?"

A person out west met with an accident and a short time since. Walking up to a quiet old gentleman in the midst of a crowd, he held out his hand and remarked with a smile—"Mr. dear sir, I cannot call your name, but I am sure we have been to other somewhere."

"Perhaps we have," said the old gentleman, "for I have been in some very bad company in my day!"

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

BRITISH GOLD AND THE LOCOFOCOS.

The great aim of the Locofocos in the coming election is to destroy the policy of protecting American labor against foreign labor. This is the simple point at issue.—The Whigs are in favor of such protection, the Locofocos are against it. Of course foreign nations side with the Locofocos, since it is for their interest to do the work of the American people. If the Protective policy prevails we shall do our own labor; if not, foreigners will do it for us. Great Britain has long made it the great object of her ambition to be the "work-shop of the world." She desires to manufacture all the goods which the rest of the world requires. In that way the rest of the world will pour its wealth into her coffers, and will thus become tributary to her greatness. In order to effect this result she will spare no effort. We have already seen some of the methods which she adopts—the 'bounty' which she pays on exports of her goods—the 'loans' which she makes to her manufacturers, &c., all of which are intended to enable her people to *undersell* American manufacturers in the American market. Another method to which she resorts is the disseminating among our people of Free Trade documents. A late number of the London *Times* has the following paragraph, with reference to this matter.

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate Free Trade Tracts in Foreign Countries. *About four hundred and forty thousand pounds were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in N. York*, FOR CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES."

Here is proof positive, that the Locofocos are assisted in the crusade against Protection by British gold. Every manufacturer in Great Britain is directly interested in the success of the Locofocos. If *J. K. Polk* is elected, protection will be abandoned: American manufactures will be destroyed—the American people must then depend on foreigners for their needed goods; and thus the manufacturers of Birmingham, Manchester, and other English cities, find new customers in America. They can, therefore, afford to spend vast sums of money in aiding the election of Mr. Polk, from which they are to receive so large and decided benefits. Subscriptions have accordingly, as the *Times* says, been opened in various sections of the country, and large sums of money are raised to *circulate Free Trade Tracts in the United States*. The Republic contains a paragraph from an English paper which escaped our notice, giving a long list of subscriptions received for this purpose at a public meeting recently held in Manchester. The paper says:

"Mr. Murray read the following list of subscriptions already received, the announcement of the respective sums being received with loud and hearty cheering by the audience."

The Hon. the Lord Prevost,	£100
A. & J. Denison, George Square,	200
Charles Tennent & Co.,	200
William Dixon,	200
Samuel Higginbotham,	200
Dunlop, Williams & Co.,	200
Buchanan, Hamilton & Co.,	100
A Friend,	60
Neale Thompson,	50
James Scott,	50
Alexander Graham,	50
D. McPhail & Co.,	50
William Stirling & Sons,	50
S. D. & Thos. Brown,	50
J. & A. Anderson,	50
William Gemmil,	40
Robert Dalgish,	40
John Whitehead,	30
George Smith,	30
John Ker,	25
James Oswald,	25
W. G. Mitchell,	21
A. & D. J. Bannatyne,	21
John Young,	21
Robert Stewart,	20
Andrew Mitchell,	20
Alexander Macgregor,	20
&c. &c. amounting to	£100,000.

There is nothing in all this which should cause surprise, however it may alarm us. We ought to expect that foreigners will make every exertion in their power to obtain control of our markets. It is their business to do so. We should pursue the same policy if we were similarly situated. We should find it necessary to do so. These British manufacturers act only like shrewd, enterprising, far-seeing business men. They find that other nations are beginning to do their own labor; they buy of them less and less every year. It thus becomes a matter of the utmost importance to persuade other nations, if possible, to *abandon* the protective policy. Like expert and skilful salesmen, they use all the means in their power to make us believe that they can sell us goods on much better terms than we can make them ourselves. And now they see that if Henry Clay is elected President, and the policy of Protection is established, we shall always do our own work, and they will lose the market here.

Compliment from an opponent.—The Norwich [illegible]tes that the Hon. Noyes Pilsbury of New London, in the course of his remarks at the late Loco Convention in that place, thus spoke of our great leader:—"Henry Clay, a name of which America, and every American, may well be proud—a name which I honor—a name which, more than any other of which I ever read, awoke my youthful enthusiasm, my profound admiration. Should he be elected, the honor of the country, at home and abroad, will be safe. In making him their candidate for the Presidency, the Whig party are paying a debt of gratitude long since due, and which ought to have been discharged in 1840. A man of unequalled executive talents, he will rally around him a splendid Government—and, indeed, Sir," concluded Mr. B., "this is just what I fear—I fear a Government too splendid for our Republican simplicity."

With what Falsehoods and Absurdities they fix the eyes of the ignorant.—A gentleman, resident in the country, not many miles from this city, informed us a day or two ago that a man living in a tenement of his, and who is employed by him to labor upon his farm, manifesting a disposition some weeks since to vote for Mr. Clay, had been beset by the Locos in the neighborhood and made to believe that Mr. Clay *had put Mr. Dorr in a dungeon for life, and loaded him with heavy chains, because he was a friend of the people*, and that if the Whigs succeeded *there would have to be a civil war before things would be right*. And the man firmly believes this!—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

Importation and Manufacture.—We find the following most important and pertinent questions and answers in the Journal of Commerce, in which they appear at the request of Mr. Bruen. The Journal has no comment to make upon such facts as these.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. August 28, 1844.

Benjamin Marshall, Esq. Troy N. Y.

Sir: In a recent speech made at a Whig meeting in Woodbridge by Hiram Ketchum Esq. he stated, among other things, that you informed him that you and your brother had been large importers of British manufactures, so much so that the debenture allowed you on the exportation by the British Government had amounted, in one year, to the enormous sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars;

That your firm had amassed property to the amount of One Million Dollars—and that you then turned your attention to the manufacture of the same articles in this country, viz:—Printed Cotton Goods or Calicoes.

He further stated, that after some twenty years of *Manufacturing*, you ascertained recently that you had made nothing by Manufacturing *alone*, but that many persons in your employment, during the past twenty years, had accumulated a handsome property —and that the property in the neighborhood, both real and personal, had been greatly increased in value by reason of said Factories.

Many honest persons with us use as argument against a Tariff for *Protection*,

1st. The large *property* realized by the Manufacturers, which they say comes out of the pockets of the consumers.

2d. That it is prejudicial to the morals and debasing to habits of persons so employed.

If you will give me any information on this subject, either confirming or denying Mr. Ketchum's statements, and your own experience as to the profits and morality of these establishments, I shall esteem it a favor.

I know many persons who are acquainted with your character for veracity, and will believe your *personal* statements, but nothing said by politicians.

Please excuse the liberty I now take in troubling you. My only apology is (for I have no interest directly in Manufactures of any kind) the deep interest I take in the present Election, believing as I do that a Tariff for *Protection* is absolutely necessary to save our Agriculture from entire prostration and our Country from constant revulsions.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
HERMAN BRUEN.

TROY, August 30, 1844.

Mr. Bruen:

Sir: Your favor of the 28th instant comes this morning to hand, advising of the statement made by Mr. Ketchum respecting the conducting and results of our Manufacturing business, and also our Importing and Shipping, which are entirely correct.

I commenced importing goods in 1803, and sold some of my first importations to your father and Mr. Jesse Baldwin; and during the twenty-two years afterward I imported and shipped more cotton goods than any other individual in the trade; and, with my friends F. Thompson and Isaac Wright, started the first packets out of New York to Liverpool, during which time it appeared the most prominent interest of the country to encourage foreign trade, as we then milked the cow whilst John Crapo held the bull by the horns. But a peace in Europe changed position of the trade, and led reflecting men to see that a change in our trade was absolutely necessary; and our own Government directed their attention to the encouragement of American manufactures, by laying heavy duties on the articles we imported. And as I have ever thought it the interest and duty of every citizen to go with his Government, I went to England in 1824 and 1825, and engaged my brother to give up importing, and to commence manufacturing in this country, which we were enabled to do with many advantages others did not possess, as we were acquainted with the manufacturers of England, with their operations, and with every description of cotton goods then made, and with business habits favorable to the undertaking.

The results of which have been, that for the first twenty-two years, as importers, we made nearly one million dollars; and during the last nineteen years, as manufacturers, with most steady attention, we are only rewarded by the results of having made more people happy than any other two individuals in the United States, as we have employed one thousand to twelve hundred persons steadily during the whole time; and I think I am safe in saying that at least two hundred of those hands are now settled on good farms, and are the most independent citizens in this country; and as many more have gone into different branches of business on their own account. It is not becoming in me to say how far we have promoted the spiritual interests of our operatives; but this I can say, that it has been one of the prominent objects with ourselves and our associates, fully believing the success of every undertaking depends upon a Divine blessing, and that without that all our labor is in vain.

Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN MARSHALL.

P. S.—Respecting the bounty from the British Government, we were allowed 3d. per yard on all our printed and stamped goods imported into this country during the years 1803 & 1812, and in consequence frequently sold prints for less in New York than we purchased them in Manchester. The bounty on our imports amounted to $30 a 50,000 per annum.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

COMMON SENSE VIEW OF AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

The following article from the Portland Tribune, takes a plain and common sense view of the operation of the Tariff: and as such, we commend it to the attention of our Virginia and North Carolina readers. We mention our readers in those two States, because we are yet to learn how they are to be benefitted by the reduction of the Tariff. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Cotton-planting States are injured by the Tariff, does it follow that Virginia and North Carolina are injured? By no means, for there is very little Cotton raised in these two States, and the Cotton interest is a trifle when compared with their other interests. Tobacco, the great staple of the two States, is taxed enormously by the British Tariff and French monopoly, and our Free Trade friends can make no appeals to us founded on the course of trade in this article. Bread stuffs, in which both States abound, find but a trifling market in Europe, and if we are to deal in England, we will thank our Democratic friends to point out the currency in which we are to pay. The produce of our labour are either not taken at all in England, or taken at a heavy discount. We have no cotton currency to pay in, or the means of getting it. The article of Tobacco will not pay for all we want, and we again ask how are we to pay!

With a tariff which fosters and increases the manufacturing interest of the United States, we can be at no loss for a market, on fair terms, for what we sell and what we buy. The corn raiser of the lower JAMES [illegible] River, carries all that he can [illegible] of his own consumption to a manufacturing town, where he can sell it at a fair market price, and with the money buys his supplies. He exchanges his labour for that of the manufacturer, and both are benefitted by the transaction. The same argument applies to all the avocations of life. The American Shoemaker buys his hat of the American Hatter, and pays for it with the shoes which the hatter needs—and each gets a compensation for his labor. The Shoemaker and the Hatter buy of the Tailor, who in turn buys of them; and so of all trades and professions—each exchanges with the other, the surplus of the products of his own labour, and thus a market or reward for labour in all its ramifications is furnished:

PROTECTION.

What is meant by 'Protection?' Brother mechanics, brother tradesman, let us see if we cannot help one another to understand. I keep shop; so do some of you. All of us, thank God, are obliged to work for our living. Are we not always glad to get what we want by paying for it IN OUR WAY? Do we not always try to persuade the people we owe, and those who may happen to have what we want, to take their pay out of the shop—or, in other words, to take pay for THEIR work in our work? Who thinks of buying where he has no hope of selling?

And, though we were obliged to pay higher for what we wanted in store pay, or in work, would not even that be better than lying idle, or going without what we wanted, or always paying money for it?

Now, this happens to be just our case with foreign manufacturers. They won't take produce pay. They don't want our work. They won't swap labor with us, while our own countrymen will and are right glad to do so. The people over sea want money or its equivalent nothing but money; and money they will have, or money's worth, in the shape of cotton or tobacco, and nothing else, in pay for what they do for us, or in pay for what they have to sell. Not so with our countrymen.

The farmers and millers and cotton planters and tobacco growers are glad to sell us of New England their surplus crop, and take their pay out in the shop. And we of the North are glad to sell our potatoes, our cotton cloth, our boots, shoes, and our notions, to the people of the South, and to take our pay in what they are glad to get rid of, or in swap work with them. There's the whole story in a nut shell.

All ye, therefore, who like to deal with those who deal with you, to sell to those who buy of you, to have the people take their pay out of the shop, or for their work, are friends to protection; all who are not, no.

Facts vs. Theory.—In 1841 the duty levied upon cotton goods, under the then existing revenue law, was nominally 20 per cent. The tariff act of 1842 as is alleged by the "free trade" Locofocos, increased that revenue duty to a highly protective one of 40 per cent.

In January, 1841, a piece of 4-4 shirting of 32 yards in quantity, cost, on an average, $3 12.

In January, 1844 under the "black Whig tariff," the like goods in quantity and quality sold for $2 40; difference in favor of the consumer, under the "black tariff" or 40 per cent oppression, 72 cents, or 30 per cent.

These are facts, as exhibited by actual sales made by regular dealers in the article in the ordinary course of business. Whether the 'free traders' get over such facts as these or not, it will be quite time enough for us to notice their crude theories and speculations about the cheap rate at which foreigners could and would furnish us all such manufactured articles as we need, were we so very liberal as to surrender to them, at their very disinterested request, all control of American affairs or right to protect home industry and capital. When the European nations, who are rioting in the accumulated wealth of ages, show an example to the United States of even an approximation to "free trade," then will it be time enough for the young country to think of giving up a thought of taking care of its chief capital—LABOR.—*Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.*

Backing Out.—A few days ago, in New York, it was announced in the "Morning News," that a gentleman was at the Astor House, with $250,000 to bet on Polk and Dallas, in lots to suit customers. A number of Whigs called at once to get *a nibble*, but the "big gun" had exploded, and not a shilling was to be had. So, they went across and came. This is a fair sample of the bragging and bluster of the Loco Focos.

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion of a U. S. Bank.—If any Democrat in the Borough who desires to know truth in regard to this matter will take the trouble to refer to the Democratic Review for February, 1844, page 117, he will find the following passage.

"I have waived my own objections to a bank; so did Mr. Jefferson, from Monticello, and the proof that he did so lies in the fact that I suffered the Bank to exist in my administration, to extend its branches and multiply its offices."

Such is the language of this great man, and very much like that of Mr. Madison who said "I also surrender my creed to the determination of the Supreme Court, and the acquiescence of the Country."

☞ Persons disposed to unite in raising the contemplated Whig Pole can find a list circulating for all who are willing to subscribe.

Sept. 25.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.

ISAAC DODD.

Sept. 25, 1844. 2m

WATCHES!!!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the newest styles, from the manufactures in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, at much lower than at any other place.

☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys and Lathes' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall St., New York. Up Stairs.

July 20, 1844. 17-3m

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 9-1Y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
" JOSIAH COLLINS.
" ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
" WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
" DANIEL B. BAKER.
" MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
" JOHN KERR.
" AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD.
" JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" JONATHAN HORTON.
" JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We intend to print, in a few days, a large number of Whig Electoral Tickets, for sale, or for gratuitous circulation. The Committees of the several counties should see to it that an abundant supply be procured, as it will be impossible to write them.

The Editor of the Observer has returned to his post after a period fully to restore his duties in this paper. He has returned cheered with the [illegible] which all inquiries fixed upon his mind, [illegible] triumph awaits the Whig party at the coming important election, and that the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, may [illegible] be relied on to contribute their overgrowing votes to swell the majority by which Clay and Frelinghuysen will be elected.

Four weeks now remain before the matter will be decided. It demands the most vigorous exertion in every North Carolina Whig. We have an unbounded confidence, but it is not so great as to justify any one in absenting himself from the polls, or even in relaxing the exercise of his influence, be it great or small. Rouse yourselves, Whigs! Do your duty promptly, and fearlessly, and preserve the Old North State from the dishonor which an abandonment of her interest, of principle, and of duty, would cast upon her.

Again we say, Rouse yourselves, Whigs [illegible]

[illegible] the news did not, was a special [illegible] to the Clay Club of Cumberland, and to all the Whigs of the County, to the Sampson Festival.

MASS FESTIVAL OF SAMPSON.

The Whigs of Sampson are making preparations for a Whig Mass Festival to be held at Holly Grove, [illegible] miles Northwest of Clinton, on the road from thence to Averasborough, on the 10th of October. They invite *all*, without distinction of party, to attend. The situation is quite healthy, so none need fear on that account. They hope the Whigs of every Congressional District will turn out *en masse*, and they may be well assured of a most cordial welcome. They most cordially extend their invitation to the Whigs of the neighbouring Districts, throughout the State; and say to them, "The [illegible] hitch shall not be pulled in." They expect among the speakers, Hon. E. Stanly, Wm. W. Cherry, and W. Miller. Hon. W. P. Mangum, &c., are several speakers in this District.

SICKNESS.—We regret to hear of so extensive a degree of sickness in various parts of our State. The Fayetteville Jeffersonian, which had been suspended two weeks on account of the sickness of its [illegible], says:—

"We within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has any town and region of country been so sickly as during the past two or three weeks. Scarcely an individual in our whole community has escaped the depression of health; yet amid all this, the [illegible] is comparatively speaking, but few deaths."

The Newbernian says:—"

We have been much concerned for some weeks to hear of the sickness and mortality which prevailed in the counties above us. In Duplin we learn families have been prostrated at a time, and entire households in alarming. Other sections [illegible] to the waters of Neuse and Tar rivers, [illegible] severely, while the hand of Providence has been kindly extended over us. Our town has been blessed with such good health throughout the season—very few cases of disease having never [illegible] so scarce."

We have also heard of much sickness in the counties of Sampson, Wayne, Johnston, Randolph, &c. We have pleasure in stating, that though [illegible] has not been altogether free from sickness, it has been less than usual at this season of the year, and unusually small number of deaths.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Gov. Morehead, President ex-Officio of the Literary Board, gives notice in the Raleigh papers, that the net income of the Literary Fund for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1844, is $62,627 71; of which $40,000 was distributed among the counties in March last, and $52,627 71 is now to be distributed now. The amount to which each county is entitled is stated, and is as follows in the counties in which this paper circulates:—

Cumberland,	$1,042 00
Anson,	1,028 00
Bladen,	528 40
Brunswick,	359 80
Chatham,	1,120 60
Columbus,	277 40
Davidson,	1,079 60
Duplin,	541 90
Dupin,	739 00
Montgomery,	403 20
Moore,	587 70
New Hanover,	853 00
Orange,	1,513 30
Randolph,	976 80
Richmond,	503 50
Robeson,	731 70
Sampson,	814 00
Stanly,	373 50
Wayne,	1,206 00

"HUMMERIES."—The Locofocos of this town appear to have forgotten their pretended horror and disgust at "Log cabin mummeries" in 1840. They have resolved to raise a Polk Stalk, or "Hickory Pole" on Saturday next. Wonder if it will be paid for out of the State Treasury, as they told some of their credulous followers that the Log Cabin was in 1840.

☞ The communication of "B" in our next.

UNION ENGINE, No. 1.

At a called meeting of the Company, at the Town Hall on Saturday last, for the purpose of electing a Captain in place of Amos Kimball, dec'd, the following Officers were elected:—

JAMES KYLE, Captain.
R. W. KING, 1st Lieutenant.
H. BRANSON, 2d ditto.
C. B. MALLETT, 3d ditto.

JOHN L. PARKER, *Sec'y.*

WHIG MEETINGS.—It would be a serious undertaking to keep a record of all the Whig meetings which are chronicled in our exchange papers. In all parts of the country the spirit is up; and its working will tell powerfully upon the coming election.

Among the most prominent of the recent meetings, was that at Pittsburg, Penn., where were assembled, say the papers, at least 40,000 people. Another at Wheeling, Va., attended by 20,000 people. Another in the 4th Ward of Baltimore, consisting of an immense concourse, among whom were 2,000 Ladies. This meeting was addressed with great effect by the Hon. Edward Stanly and others. Another in Union Square, New York, composed of several thousand. Another at Saratoga Battle Ground, 20,000. At Erie, Penn., 20,000. In Charlotte county, Va., 2,000. And to crown all, a meeting of 100,000 people at Boston, with a great speech from Mr Webster.

We are glad to see that the Whigs of our own State are not idle, but that numerous appointments of Mass Meetings have been made. Among others, the following have fallen under our notice:

On the old Regulation Battle Ground in Orange county, on the 9th and 10th days of October. Committees of arrangement have been appointed for the counties of Orange, Guilford, Chatham, Person, Granville, Caswell, Randolph, Wake and Rockingham. Senator Mangum has consented to make a speech there.

In the vicinity of Rutherfordton, on the 11th and 12th of October.

At Morganton, on the 18th and 19th of October. Senator Mangum, Hon. D. M. Barringer, James W. Osborne, and Nathaniel Boyden, have promised to attend.

At Cedar Hill, in Anson county, on the 4th and 5th of October. At Culberson's, in the same county, on the 11th and 12th. At Gold Hill, on the 18th and 19th. At Mount Mourne, in Iredell, on the 25th and 26th.

At Halifax, on Friday the 11th of October.

At Salisbury, on Saturday last, the 21st inst.

A few miles North of Clinton, Sampson county, on the 10th of October.

At Lexington, on Wednesday the 2d of October, to which the following gentlemen have been invited:

Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd, John Kerr, Esq., J. T. Morehead, Esq., Hon. D. M. Barringer, Gen. Alexander Gray, Hugh Waddell, Esq., Gen. Jas. Cook, Hon. Edmund Deberry, Alex'r Little, Esq., Hon. John Long, and Gen. Alfred Dockery.

The Locofocos now and then attempt to get up a Mass meeting, and it is amusing to see how indifferently they succeed at it. In passing through Virginia we heard an anecdote of one of these which is too good to be lost. Returning home from a Mass meeting in that State, a large number of the party got into the cars, talking very loudly, and finally called for a count, never doubting that for once they would have a majority in the cars. The vote was taken, and there was a majority of 3 for Clay! One of the disappointed Locofocos admitted that it was a bad chance for Polk when a casual assemblage of Whigs in the cars out voted the Locos at their mass meetings.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Convention, which the Locos had counted upon as a great affair, turned out a miserable failure. The number present is stated by the Charlottesville Advocate as at no time exceeding 500. Of the effect of the speeches there delivered, our readers may judge from the following statement published by the Advocate:—

"*Three Converts.*—We hear of three gentlemen who have joined the Whig party, in consequence of the disorganizing doctrines preached at the Locofoco Convention. One of them (Mr. Harrison,) assigns his reasons for leaving the party. His card may be found in another column of to-day's paper.

To the Editor of the Advocate:

Sir: Having been appointed a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, I attended for the purpose of hearing the great principles of the Democratic party and sound National measures discussed; but to my utter disappointment, I heard nothing but personal abuse of Henry Clay, and doctrines subversive of order and good government. I therefore can no longer adhere to a party who so recklessly disappoint the hopes of the people, and if I live in November next, I shall vote for Harry Clay.

RICHARD HARRISON, Jr.

September 13th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Advocate.

Sir: Having seen my name announced in the Jeffersonian Republican a week ago, as one of the delegates to the late Democratic Convention, or a member of some Committee, [I am not sure which,] I sent a note to the Editor of that paper, respectfully informing him that my name had been used without my consent, and that though it was true I have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, yet I decidedly prefer the election of Mr. Clay to that of Mr. Polk, and it I live shall vote accordingly.

Not seeing my vote in the Republican of to-day, I will thank you to publish this in your paper.

JNO. O. NORRIS.

Charlottesville, Sept. 13th, 1844."

As the day of election approaches, the Locos are becoming more and more unscrupulous in their conduct. At Valatie, N. Y., a wagon, containing a large number of *Ladies*, returning from a Whig meeting, was pelted with rotten eggs and stones, by a band of Locofocos, who were assembled at a tavern in front of which a Polk and Dallas flag was flying. At Hampton, N. Y. on the 3d inst. they hung and burnt an effigy of Mr. Clay. The same outrage was perpetrated at Kingsessing, Penn., to insult Whigs who were going to a mass meeting. Noble doings these! worthy of a party that repudiates State debts, nullifies solemn laws of Congress, supports Dorr in his effort to abolish government, and co-operates with England in an attempt to destroy the value of that American labor which it has been the effort of Mr. Clay's life to sustain.

BRITISH GOLD.—We hope that the attention of all our readers will be fixed on the facts disclosed in an article copied into this paper from the New York Courier and Enquirer, showing beyond all question, that about two millions of dollars have been subscribed in England to operate in favor of the Free Trade doctrines—*not in England*, but in the United States and other countries to which England wishes to have access for her manufactures. If this do not open the eyes of the American people to the absurdity of the Locofoco doctrine of Free Trade, we know not what will. If England wished to benefit the U. States by Free Trade, she would take off her own enormous duties now levied on American produce. But that is not her object. Her desire is to benefit herself. If *we* are actuated by a desire to benefit England at our own expense, we should by all means adopt the Free Trade she desires. But if we wish to advance our own prosperity, we shall keep up the duties on all foreign manufactures, that come in competition with our own. The Locofocos are doing their best to break down our own working people, and they will most assuredly succeed if they ever obtain power.

GOODS ABUNDANT.—Our advertising columns will show to our readers in the country, that the merchants here are prepared to supply all their demands for goods.

IMPORTANT WHIG VICTORY.—A. Declouet has been elected to the Senate of Louisiana, in place of Mr. Morse, elected to Congress. This gives the Whigs the majority in the Senate, as they already had in the House. Declouet was elected by 76 majority, over the brother of Gov. Mouton, who, with Morse, and the candidate himself, electioneered against Declouet.

Yesterday's Register contains a long Address from the Whig Central Committee, which will appear in our next.

GROSS DUPLICITY.—In our last we stated that the Globe had printed two Prospectuses,—one for the North and the other for the South;—one silent on the subject of the Tariff, denouncing Whig measures generally; the other bitterly assailing the Tariff. And this last was printed for circulation at the South. The annexed article gives chapter and verse, in proof of this disgraceful act of duplicity. And we grieve to see, that a North Carolina member of Congress has been a party to the base trick. It is bad enough, that the leading Locofoco paper in the United States, both for talent and position, as well as for patronage, should be guilty of such conduct. It is worse that an Honorable member of Congress from Pennsylvania should assist in it; but worst of all, that one of the Representatives of the honest Old North State should so degrade himself and his constituents.

It is proper to add, that the Globe has offered no denial or explanation of this matter, though it has been noticed in the Northern papers for a week or two past.

FROM THE WASHINGTON STANDARD.

THE UNPARALLELED DUPLICITY OF THE GLOBE!!—A FRAUD DETECTED!

We have now before us the *two* prospectuses of the Dollar Globe, to which we have before referred, issued on the same day, (May 9th,) *in which there is a most remarkable discrepancy*, showing a systematic purpose of *fraud*. In one of them intended to be circulated at the SOUTH occurs a passage *censuring* the tariff as a system of *fraud* and *extortion;* while the very same prospectus, intended for the NORTH, in the same language in other parts, and bearing the same date, *omits* the sentence relative to the tariff. Accompanying the *Northern* prospectus is a printed circular letter of Mr. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, recommending the Globe to the patronage of his constituents—and to go with the *Southern* anti-tariff prospectus is a circular of Mr. Reid of North Carolina. We present in parallel columns passages which profess to enumerate some of the enormities of Whiggery, in one of which it will be perceived that the TARIFF of '42 is denounced as "dishones', fraudulent and exorbitant," and in the other no mention whatever is made of the tariff. We will venture to assert that a more DISGRACEFUL, INFAMOUS FRAUD upon the people, has never been attempted in this country:

Prospectus of the Dollar Globe, under enclosure of Hon. David S. Reid, of North Carolina. [EXTRACT.]	*Prospectus of the Dollar Globe, under enclosure of Hon. B. A. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania.* [EXTRACT.]
Is a national debt to bolster up such a bank, and support the government here in defiance of the popular will, as it does in England, already originated by Mr. Clay during his short reign in the coon-skin Congress, calculated to give him the suffrages of the nation for the Presidency? IS THE DISHONEST, FRAUDULENT AND EXORBITANT TARIFF OF MR CLAY'S CONGRESS, LEVYING TAXES UPON THE PEOPLE FOR THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE, 100 PR CENT. BEYOND THE REVENUE DUTY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OVERGROWN CAPITALISTS, LIKELY TO PROMOTE HIS FURTHER POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT? Is his distribution law, wasting the proceeds of the public domain, provided by our revolutionary fathers as a sacred fund for the defence of our Republic, and gradually to be extended as homes for actual settlers, as our population expands, after being condemned by the people, suddenly to increase the popularity of the author of the nefarious scheme, which he himself denounced in the earlier and better days of his political career?	Is a national debt to bolster up such a bank, and support the government here in defiance of the popular will, as it does in England, already originated by Mr. Clay during his short reign in the coon-skin Congress, calculated to give him the suffrage of the nation for the Presidency? Is his distribution law, wasting the proceeds of the public domain, provided by our revolutionary fathers as a sacred fund for the defence of our Republic, and gradually to be extended as homes for actual settlers, as our population expands, after being condemned by the people, suddenly to increase the popularity of the author of the nefarious scheme, which he himself denounced in the earlier and better days of his political career?

The total of the Cotton Crop of 1843-4 was ascertained on the 1st inst. to be 2,030,409 bales, being 348,466 less than that of 1842-3. It consisted of receipts at

New Orleans,	832,172
Mobile,	467,990
Florida,	115,562
Georgia,	255,597
South Carolina,	304,870
North Carolina,	8,618
Virginia,	14,500
Philadelphia and Baltimore, overland,	1,100

The following table shows the total of the crop of each year from 1824 to 1843:—

	BALES.		BALES.
1824—5	560,000	1834—5	1,254,328
1825—6	710,000	1835—6	1,360,725
1826—7	937,000	1836—7	1,422,930
1827—8	712,000	1837—8	1,801,497
1828—9	857,744	1838—9	1,360,532
1829—30	976,845	1839—40	2,177,835
1830—1	1,038,848	1840—1	1,631,945
1831—2	987,477	1841—2	1,083,574
1832—3	1,070,438	1842—3	2,378,875
1833—4	1,205,394	1843—4	2,030,409

The home consumption of each year from 1826 is stated as follows:—

	BALES.		BALES.
1826—7	103,483	1835—6	236,733
1827—8	120,593	1836—7	222,540
1828—9	118,853	1837—8	246,063
1829—30	126,512	1838—9	276,018
1830—1	142,142	1839—40	295,193
1831—2	173,800	1840—1	297,288
1832—3	194,112	1841—2	267,850
1833—4	196,413	1842—3	325,129
1834—5	216,888	1843—4	346,744

This statement of the consumption does not include any cotton manufactured in the States South and West of Virginia, nor any in that State, except at Petersburg and Richmond. The quantity thus omitted would doubtless swell the amount consumed to at least 400,000 bales.

Of the crop now coming in, it may be remarked, that the picking commenced three weeks earlier than last year. An increased quantity of land was put under cultivation—and, unless some extraordinary fatality should occur during the remainder of the season, the quantity will probably exceed that of any previous year.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.

I believe in General Jackson and James K. Polk: in the annexation of Texas: I think Gen. Jackson may fight duels and engage in atrocious street affrays, killing and wounding remorselessly, but I hold it a damning sin for Mr. Clay to have been engaged in a bloodless duel: I believe Theodore Frelinghuysen is a fanatical Presbyterian: I believe in the Sub-Treasury: I believe in Free Trade, and am in favor of Incidental Protection: I believe in Texas or Disunion: I believe that whatever the Whigs believe is wrong: I endorse the honesty and fairness of the Globe: I admire Dr. Duncan: am opposed to Chaplains in the Navy: believe in Dorr's [illegible] acknowledge the Repudiators of Mississippi as in full communion with the Democratic Church universal: sustain Mr. Rhett and support the immediate annexation of Texas.

P. S. I *don't* believe Mr. Tyler to be what I said he was; and I forgot Dallas, but—hurrah for Texas! *

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on the 17th, with English papers to the 4th inst.

O'Connel.—The proceedings before the House of Lords in the celebrated writ of error case were terminated on the 2d instant, the English Judges having unanimously confirmed the doings of the Court below. It is stated that no one was surprised, and that the Ministry was much puzzled to know what to do with O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners.

A telegraphic despatch from Marshal Burgeaud announced a complete victory over the Moorish army of 20,000 men on the 14th of August. This success had caused a rise in some of the French funds.

James Haggerty, Esq., United States Consul at Liverpool, died on the 24th August.

The London Times of the 2d says:—"We beg to congratulate the country on the truly gratifying intelligence of a probable arrangement of the Tahiti question, and a termination to all fears of a rupture between ourselves and France. The question appears to have been settled in a way equally honorable to both countries."

These remarks, says the Times, refer more particularly to the misunderstanding respecting Tahiti; but the state of feeling amongst ourselves, as well as amongst our neighbors, relative to Morocco, has also considerably cooled.

Cotton Market, Sept. 3.—The market previous to the arrival of the last steamer from Boston had a better feeling and an upward tendency, but the receipt of late advices, reporting the probability of a large crop of cotton in the United States, caused an unfavorable reaction. Prices immediately began to drop, and the market since Friday has been dull and heavy. We quote prices of American fully ½d. per lb. lower than the highest point of last week, and there are numerous sellers at the decline. The sales on Saturday were 4,500 bales, yesterday 5,000, and to-day 2,000 bales, nearly all to the trade.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

THE LOCO VICTORY IN MAINE—WHAT DOES IT AMOUNT TO?—Returns from nearly the whole of the State exhibit the following result:

Loco-Foco vote in 1844,	40,540
All others,	38,970
Loco majority over all others in '44,	1,570
Loco-Foco vote in 1843,	26,631
All others,	22,106
Loco-Foco majority in 1843,	4,525
Loco-Foco Loss,	2,855
Majority against Robinson in 1843,	14,349
" " " 1844,	11,626
NETT WHIG GAIN,	2,723

TEXAS HUMBUG CONFESSED.—The editor of the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer says that he is prepared to prove, if it shall be denied, that Col. Polk acknowledged to a party friend of Giles county, after the nomination at Baltimore, that the Texas question was a humbug, but that it would answer the purpose of the party.

A STARTLING FACT.—We have it from an indisputable source, that an agent of an English iron manufacturing establishment, stated a few days since to a dealer in hardware, of this city, that he had received positive instructions from his principals in England, to use all the means in his power to procure the repeal of the American Tariff.

Baltimore Clipper

The next State elections, to be held before the choice of presidential electors, will be in the month of October, as follows:

Maryland,	October 2
Georgia,	" 7
Arkansas,	" 7
Pennsylvania,	" 8
New Jersey,	" 8 & 9
Ohio,	" 8
South Carolina,	" 11

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 8th instant, by William Coggin, Esq., GEORGE ALLEN, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH SPENCER, widow of the late Elijah Spencer, all of said county.

DIED,

In Charlotte, on the 15th inst., Mrs. JANE CALDWELL, consort of the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, in the 32d year of her age.

Also, on the 17th Mrs. CHRISTIAN SLAUGHTER aged about 40.

In Greensborough, on the 15th inst., WILLIAM PAISLEY, son of Robert M. and Sarah Jane Sloan, —aged 7 years and 4 months.

In Duplin County, on the 8th instant, of Typhus Fever, JOHN OLIVER, Esq., aged 54 years.

Also, in the same county, on the 24th ult., Rev. THEOPHILUS G. POTTS, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Churches of Hopewell and Keith, New Hanover county, aged 48, formerly of New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 17, Tow Boat B. Rush, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, B. Rose & Son, A. W. Steel, H. L. Myrover & Co., Daniel Johnson, P. Taylor, Hall & Hall, Chas. Lutterloh, G. & H. McMillan, Geo. McNeill, Stuart & McGary, C. P. Mallett, D. A. Ray, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., and D. McLaurin, of this place; and for Caldwell & Elliott, A. McKethan, Covington & Vaughop, J. & T. C. Blum, and J. & W. Murphy, of the interior.

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by [illegible] self at some of the best Factories in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices, and will be sold cheap, probably cheaper than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.

Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH, will please call on the Subscriber and make settlement.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 17, 1844. 25-3w

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 24, 1844.

HAY MOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM in this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 9th of October. The terms of Tuition, &c. will be the same as heretofore. The Subscriber having learned that impressions have gone out that he intends leaving the place, hereby gives notice that he expects to remain permanently, and while he hopes for the continued patronage of the Public, he tenders an assurance, that it will be his steady and persevering effort, by a close, and careful, and personal attention to his pupils, to merit the approbation of any who may encourage him. Competent assistance will be provided, so that all the classes, in the variety of studies, shall be faithfully instructed.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*

Sept. 23. 25-2w

CONGRESS WATER!

SEIDLITZ Powders, London Mustard, Black and White Mustard Seed, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, fresh Salad Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 24.

☞ S. J. H. is the Agent for the sale of Doct. Jayne's Valuable Medicines.

CHEAP BOOKS.

PICTORIAL Bible No. 6, 25 cents; Arrah Neill, James's last Novel, 25; Rose Tistleton, 12½; Alice Copley, 12½; White Wing, 12½; Tom Burke, complete, 12½; Woman's Willfulness, 12½; The Jew, 12½; The Mirror Library, in Nos. up to the 30th No. containing the most beautiful works in prose and poetry, at 12½ and 25 cents a No.

Just received. E. J. HALE.

New Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. G. MATTHEWS,

NORTH EAST corner of Market Square, at Mrs. Shackelford's old stand, is now receiving and opening his

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

—Among which are—

Superfine blue, black, green and steel-mixed Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans, for Pants, (new style,)
Ditto Silk Velvet, black Satin and other Vestings,
Gentlemen's Scarfs, fine Satin Cravats, and Stocks,
Ditto new style Suspenders, Washington and Byronic Collars,
A large and handsome assortment of Worsted Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as black and fig'd Bombazines, black and col'd Alpicas, Crape Sebastians, Chameleon Lustre Cashmere-de-Lains, Crape-de-Lains and Muslin-de-Lains, (latest style.)
Also, a good assortment of French, English and American Prints, of the latest style and well selected,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons; Cap, Velvet and other Ribbons, assorted colors,
Fringe and Gymps, Silk Buttons, Cords and Tassels for Dresses, Cloak ditto, Ladies' Silk Cravats of all kinds and prices, Silk, Muslin-de-Lain, Nett and Worsted Shawls, some very fine,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's blk and col'd Kid Gloves, (all kinds,)
Ditto ditto white and black Silk ditto,
Ditto ditto Chene Th'd, Fillet, Cotton and Worsted ditto,
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Mitts, of all kinds and prices,
And a variety of fancy and other Goods not mentioned

☞ For particulars, call soon and see.

Together with HARDWARE and fine FAMILY GROCERIES, such as fine Teas and Coffees, Loaf and Brown Sugars, of the best quality.

—ALSO—

1 qr cask 4th proof best quality Old French Brandy,
1 ditto "Sanderman" ditto do Port Wine,
1 ditto Holland Gin, prime,
1 ditto old Pale Sherry Wine,
1 ditto do Madeira ditto, prime,
Principe Cigars, best brands, "Justo Sanz,"

And as a Cash Store is the place for cheap Goods, all may rely on getting bargains.

Sept. 18, 1844. 25-6w

GRAND SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER!!!

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

$250,000.

RICH AND BRILLIANT LOTTERY.

More Prizes than Blanks.

☞ 16 DRAWN NOS. OUT OF 78. ☜

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class F, for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 19th of October, 1844.

16 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $60,000!
1 Grand Prize of 30,000!
1 ditto of 15,000!
1 ditto of 10,000!
1 Prize of $8,000, 1 of $7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,311, 4 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,750, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,250, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 300, 100 of 250,

Besides Prizes of $200, $150, $100, $80, $70, $60, $50, $40, $25, $20, $15, $12, $10.

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$280 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	35 00

35,294 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 37 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1844.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

$35,294, $11,764, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, 2,361, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $250 &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages, the above Brilliant Schemes, will be promptly attended to, and as soon as each drawing is over, account of it will be forwarded to all who favor us. Address

J. GRAY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Sept. 24. 25-tdpd

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats;
600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of a great variety of French and American Prints; black and blue-black Alpacas and Bombazines; light and fig'd Alpacas; plain and figured Cashmeres; Muslin and Crape-de-Lain; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; blk's, ribb'd and steel-mixed Sattinets; green, black and plaid Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Valencia Vesting; Brown and Bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton Diapers; large Plaid and Merino Shawls; Silk and fancy ditto; Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslin; Muslin and Lace Edging; black and blue-black Crape; black and fancy col'd Mitts; black and colored Kid Gloves; Misses' ditto; Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Cashmere and Merino Hose and half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Patent Thread; Linen Tapes and Bobbins; Pins and best Needles; plain, Straw and Florence braided Bonnets; 12 dozen super Gingham UMBRELLAS; 200 pairs SHOES, some Ladies' and Misses' very fine; Fur and Wool HATS; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention.

All those wishing to purchase, will please call and take a look at our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell cheaper than the cheapest for CASH.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

Sept. 21, 1844. 25-8w

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK.

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings,* embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Tipd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 25

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 7¾	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5½ a 5¾	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Bags,	2
Corn,	50	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, ½ x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70 a 75
Lard,	8 a 8½	Whiskey,	40
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7¼ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 16 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Cotton is lower; sales yesterday at 5 60 a 5 75. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 18.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 11 25 a 12 00; Timber 6 50 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 40 a 42; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 3 12 a 3 25.

Turpentine.—Sales yesterday were made at 2 12 and 2 15; last week some lots brought 2 20 to 2 25.

Tar.—The small quantity in since last report sold at 1 20.

Timber and Lumber.—A large number of timber rafts came down on the late freshet; not many of them have been sold

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Full and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Clothe; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Mushn-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Mcmos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-d-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1300tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martin.

THE Subscriber has taken this well known stand for the purpose of carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches. He has on hand a large assortment of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches and Belts, Percussion Caps, &c. &c. He will also keep constantly on hand a supply of Rifle, Buck and Duck Shot, which he will sell at the lowest market price. He will also keep on hand a supply of Powder, which he will sell at the lowest market price. He will also keep on hand a supply of Powder, which he will sell at the lowest market price. He will also keep on hand a supply of Powder, which he will sell at the lowest market price.

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,

by

D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

Travellers Going North,

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, are cautioned against representations calculated to induce them to leave the regular Line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and take the Stage to Weldon and Portsmouth Rail Road. By keeping on to Gaston, they can procure tickets from there to Baltimore, at the same rate as from Sledge's to Baltimore; and in addition, have a choice of three lines:

1. The Mail Line daily, through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, to Baltimore—the fare by which is $9 00
2. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and James River Steamboats, *via* Norfolk, on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from Gaston, 9 00
3. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and Steamboats, direct to Baltimore, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Gaston, 8 00

For all of which Lines, the Agent at Gaston will issue Tickets through, and give all further information about them.

N. B. The Rail Roads on this Route have been lately rebuilt with heavy iron.

Office Greenville R. R. Co., } 22-1m
August 27, 1844. }

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. H. DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy will be under the charge of Drs. HOLBROOK and OGIER.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

N. B.—Specimens in Natural History and of the Minerals of the State will be gladly received.

August 15, 1844. 21-6w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and assist as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally that they are now receiving a large and well selected assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

From the North, consisting in part of Cassimeres, Satinets, Beaver, Cassinett and Sporting HATS, all of the latest fashion. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Cedar, and Palm Leaf HATS.

Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the middle sixpence to the dollar any day. Don't forget the Store in the southwest corner of the Market Square. We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. HUSKE & CO.

March 9, 1844. 95tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in the town of Marion, Marion District, S. C., on the night of the 15th inst., a negro man named ARCHY, about twenty-seven years of age, five feet eight or eight inches high, of a very black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds. He has a scar on one of his hands. Whoever will apprehend the said negro and deliver him to the subscriber, in the town of Marion, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All masters of vessels are forbid harboring or carrying off said negro, at their peril. All persons are cautioned against harboring said negro, at their peril. All persons are cautioned against harboring said negro, at their peril.

Just Received,

10 BBLS. SUPERIOR COFFEE, &c.

E. J. HALE & CO.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do,	16 00
Cheraw to do,	12 00
Fayetteville to do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 24-3m

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

19-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and
Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington, for the purpose of ENGAGING in the above business, I would say to those who may favor me with their orders, that nothing shall be wanting on my part in the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the favors of the public generally.

EDWARD HYDEN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 92-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

March 28, 1843. J. HUSKE & SON. 47-tf

FOR SALE

360 [illegible]
Madeira and Port [illegible]
Fine Hyson and Java [illegible]

J. HUSKE.

Feb'y 20, 1843.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and Tumours, on legs and [illegible] old and [illegible] sands, Sprains and Bruises, Scaldings and [illegible] nations, Scalds and Burns, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter, Chilblains, Pimples, Ringworm, White [illegible] Bites and eruptions of every description. A fresh supply of this [illegible] received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; nets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; B[illegible] seys; white and red Flannels; Mer[illegible] Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black [illegible] loured Sil.s; Mushn-de-Lains, all qu[illegible] men's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

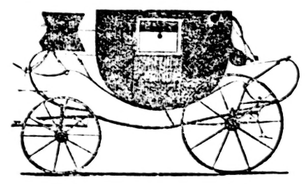
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

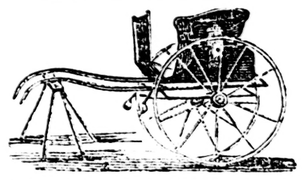
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever [illegible] Those who once make a trial [illegible] afterward feel willing to be without [illegible] sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS [illegible] who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in a short time entirely.

As a remedy for summer and bowel complaint, they have wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to anything in use for those complaints. Dysentery and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years. For natural costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public. A few of these pills will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

There are many trouble in nervous and hypocondriacal affections [illegible] appetitite, and all complaints to which females are subject.

They operate with their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, sex or infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Certificates of three hundred and seventy thousand cures by this invaluable pills have been sold within 12 months in these States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As no one admits medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than hundreds and certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial Lozenges.

July 15, 1844.—15tf

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 4, 1844. 10-tf

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

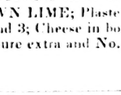
Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!



JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

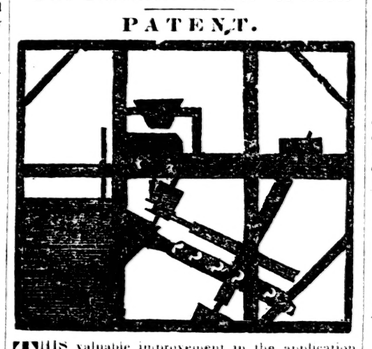
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Over-shot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fay. Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Guna's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Christian Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sarah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, and Fanny W. Shaw,

VS.

John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A Shaw, Joseph Shaw, and Mary Elizabeth Shaw, Distributees of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this suit, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be taken as to them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq. Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844, U. S. Ditto for 1843; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotion; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its unsurpassed value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to the sick, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed in others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGEECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now inclined to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore